

The Miner.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

Official Paper of Yavapai County.

C. W. Crane, 406 Montgomery street, San Francisco, is authorized to collect money for the establishment of a fund for advertising and to attend to any other business devolving upon him as the representative of the publisher.

MINING NOTES.

A very valuable lead has been discovered in the Hassayampa district and named the Perry, after a very eccentric gentleman by that name who lives at Markeson, Wisconsin. The ore that we have seen resembles very much the Peck, in looks, and is perforated with horn silver. Assays from this lead show the ore to be worth thousands of dollars per ton, and the owner confidently expects to rival John Jacob Astor in wealth when he shall have developed this wonderful mass of ore that beckons him on to victory. The mine is owned by T. Otto, of this village, and extensions on the same lead have been located by others, which are said to be equally rich with Mr. Otto's claim.

J. C. Cahill has located what he considers a valuable silver lead in Bradshaw district, and has named it the Index. The lead is of silver, and free from saltpetre. The Thomas Donohue, of Bradshaw Basin, has located the Index South, and assures us that the ore assays over \$200 to the ton; it is about three feet wide, and has the appearance of being an extensive mine.

The Carolina No. 2, has been located by Dr. Thibodeau, in Goodwin district, is an excellent location and is held in great value by its owner.

The Storm, a gold and silver deposit, in Hassayampa district, located by G. Garrettson, is creating considerable excitement and is undoubtedly equally rich with many other valuable mines in this district.

The Signal, in Humboldt district, contains gold and silver and is very rich. Although the lead is not wide, it is considered very valuable.

THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

If we may give credence to the dispatches coming through Turkish sources, the Russian army is in full retreat. During the past two weeks, the fortune of war in Asia has been with the Turks. According to the reports received, the Russians now defeated, they cannot expect the attack this season, because there is no time to bring up reinforcements. Only some ten weeks remain in which the campaign can proceed. Owing to the mountainous condition of the country snow falls early, and is, in many respects, similar to the Sierra Nevada or the heavy snows of Colorado and more so than those of the Rocky Mountains. With this early approach of winter military operations must close. At the outbreak of the campaign Mukhtar Pasha, in command of the Turkish forces in Armenia, was set down as incompetent. Russian officers were represented as possessing all the material requisite and necessary to a quick and decisive overthrow of the Ottoman Empire, but quite the contrary has been the result.

The Russian troops captured the fortresses of Bayazid and Ardahan without much difficulty. Kars was quickly invested, and its early capture was anticipated. Mukhtar Pasha's army comprised a total force of 63,000, and opposed to him were 120,000 Russians. The capture of Kars proving a work of time, the Russian general left a force sufficient to invest it and marched on toward Erzerum, with the intention of making a junction with the southern wing of the Russian army. The nature of the country gave the advantage to the defending army, and the Russians were compelled to retreat in the direction of Kars, followed by a made a man army. The garrison of Kars was a tremendous force, and the result is, according to the dispatches, that the Russian troops are hastening back to the frontier.

The success of the Turks on the Danube and in Asia has been of vital importance to the Ottoman Empire. Their forces are now concentrated at Ruskich and Shumla, where they will fight with great advantage over the Russians and remain masters of the situation along the Danubian principalities.

Robert Dale Owen.

Robert Dale Owen, who died at Lake George on the 24th of June, was in many respects a remarkable man. His home was New Harmony, Indiana, where many years ago his father, Robert Owen, established a colony of religiousists calling themselves Harmonists, who held their property in common. The celebrated Fanny Wright was a co-worker with Robert Owen and made speeches throughout the United States about the year 1825, in support of the Harmonist theory. Robert Owen came with his family and an ample fortune from Glasgow, Scotland, and impoverished himself in the attempt to found a society or church at New Harmony on the basis of his new belief.

Robert Dale was born in Glasgow, on the 7th of November, 1802, and was, consequently, 76 years of age at the time of his death. In early life he wrote a book in defence of the doctrines of his father, and accompanied Fanny Wright in her lecturing tours, but afterwards recanted, bought up the book wherever it could be found and burnt it. Soon after this he became a leading politician in the Democratic party, and during Polk's administration was member of Congress from Indiana. He it was who recommended the appointment of General Joe Lane to a Brigadier-Generalship in the war with Mexico, basing Lane's claim on the ground that he was the born leader of men.

He several times filled important places under the government, such as Minister to Naples, etc. Before the breaking out of the rebellion he changed his political allegiance and became a Republican, and in addition to his continued devotion to State affairs found time to devote much labor to the investigation of the doctrine of spiritualism, to which he had become a convert. Some of the ablest works ever written on that subject are from his pen, among which are "Moral Physiology," "Discussion on the Personality of God," "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," "Beyond the Breakers," "The Debatable Land." He also wrote an historical drama, entitled "Pocahontas," and a political work called "The Wrong of Slavery and the Right of Emancipation." His brother David Dale Owen has always held a leading place as a scientist, especially in topography and civil engineering.

Four hundred head of cattle have been shipped from this station to Arizona this week by Messrs. Stearns & Shaw. The rates on stock are very low and numbers of our stock men are availing themselves of the reduction to ship their stock to other and fresher pastures.—Colton (Cal.) Semi-Tropic, July 14.

We have room for all your stock, and can furnish the fresh pastures.—(Ed. Miner.)

AGENT APPOINTED FOR THE COLORADO MINE.—Washington July 13. The President has commissioned John C. Mallory, of Oregon, agent for the Colorado Indian Mine Morford.

The Signal mine, in Mohave county, is nearly completed.

TRADE EAST.—FACTS AND FIGURES.

Mr. H. B. Murray has received a letter from the general freight agent of the Kansas-Pacific Railway, enclosing rates of freight from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Leavenworth and Kansas City to Fort Garland, Colorado, the present terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande (narrow-gauge) Railway; also a large map, showing that line and its connections. The rates given are as follows:

From New York—1st class, \$4.27; 2d class, 3.63; 3d class, 2.99; 4th class, 2.31. From Chicago—1st class, \$3.52; 2d class, 2.93; 3d class, 2.39; 4th class, 1.86. From St. Louis—1st class, \$3.32; 2d class, 2.73; 3d class, 2.29; 4th class, 1.81.

From Kansas City or Leavenworth—1st class, \$1.50; 2d class, 1.30; 3d class, 1.50; 4th class, 1.25. These are the rates according to the classifications which can be seen at Mr. Murray's office. Special and car load rates are given. The Kansas-Pacific company are anxious to secure the Prescott business, and offer extra low rates on goods consigned to the Prescott station. The rate on El Moro to Kansas City will be \$6 per ton. Rate on copper pig and bar from Kansas City to Baltimore will be 80 cents on the 100 pound. These rates are very low, and much below tariff, and we think should induce people to ship by that line.

Freight by the car load, 16,000 pounds, from Denver to El Moro is \$7.25. The regular rate from Denver to El Moro is 60 cents on the 100 pounds. The road being completed to Fort Garland the rate will be increased about five per cent. on these rates. Mr. Murray has also letters from founders in Chicago and Denver. The former offer to deliver, free on board the cars, a complete 10-stamp gold quartz mill, high mortars, with 35-horse-power stationary engine and tubular boiler, electro-plated copper sheets, rollers, pipes, belting, etc., for \$1,100 currency. The Denver foundry offers a 10-stamp gold mill, low mortars, complete with engine, boiler, plates, rollers, etc., for \$2,500 currency. With these advantages in favor of the East, and at lower rates of freight, why will our merchants and others purchase goods from machinery, etc., in San Francisco? Chick, Brown & Co. offer to transport freight from El Moro to Prescott by ox teams at 5 cents per pound, and by mule teams at 6 cents; and if they are assured of a large business this rate could be materially reduced. We understand that next month Gen. Kautz will go over to the terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, to conduct his wife East to visit her friends, and also with the view to looking at this route for the transportation of all the government supplies needed in this Territory.

Tucson has, for a long time, been receiving the greater part of her merchandise from that direction, and the result is that goods there are sold at a much lower price than those of the East. As our town has not yet reached sufficient size and importance to boast of a board of trade, or chamber of commerce, we would suggest that our merchants and citizens call a meeting, organize and present their views and plans for the opening of business with the eastern cities.

If the direct eastern railroads, and the forwarding houses at the termini of the lines seeking for business, would send their representatives among us with maps, and other information, much good might result from it. We shall, from time to time, offer such information on this subject as we may receive, and hope that those interested will not let this matter drop but seek another outlet and inlet for our rapidly growing country.

DEATH OF JUDGE BACKUS.—Judge Henry T. Backus, well and favorably known to many of the citizens of Arizona, died at Greenwood, in Mohave county, on the 13th inst., and was there buried. Judge Backus was born in the State of Connecticut, about the year 1819, consequently was, at the time of his death, in the neighborhood of 58 years of age.

The Judge, when yet a young man, emigrated to Michigan, where he grew up and identified himself with that country, and where he has continued to reside, with the exception of two years that he occupied the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and a short period traveling in Europe, until about four months since when he once more came to Arizona for sanitary purposes.

The Judge occupied the Bench in this Territory during the years 1867-8. During his recent visit to Arizona he has been the guest of Judge C. T. Hayden, of Tempe, in Maricopa county, and has, as a general thing, accompanied Mr. Hayden on his visits to different parts of the Territory, and it was while traveling with Mr. H. on a trip to Greenwood that he was taken suddenly ill, on the 12th, with what at the time was supposed to be a cold, which terminated so seriously and quickly, only lasting about 24 hours. The Judge was taken ill some fifteen miles from Greenwood and three miles from water. It was with difficulty that Judge Hayden succeeded in getting him into the town before death clasped him to his bosom, on account of the extreme heat of the day, the unparalelled roughness of the road, and the low condition of Judge Backus, who rather desired to die beside the water, 12 miles from Greenwood, as he seemed to realize that death was fast approaching, and told Judge Hayden that he was confident his hours were numbered, and that he was soon to pass away.

Believe Judge Backus was a member of the M. S. O. Order, and stood high in its ranks; he was considered a good lawyer and judge, and was always an active and interested citizen. He was a member of the State of Michigan, and was a member of the State of Arizona. In his death Michigan loses a bright citizen, and Arizona a good friend; Mrs. Backus a devoted husband and his two sons a kind parent. Judge Backus' family reside during the heated season at their Summer residence near Detroit, and in the winter they have a magnificent residence in that city.

The War in Idaho.

PORTLAND, July 14.—News to the following effect was received here to-day from Walla Walla, dated July 13:

On the 10th instant Joseph and his band surprised a party of thirty-one Chinamen, who were coming down the Clearwater in canoes, and for mere pastime and recreation inhumanly killed the whole party but one, who managed to elude them and escape. These are the first Chinamen who have been molested by the Indians of late, and many of them are frightened out of their senses and are leaving for the upper country.

In a letter dated July 11th, Leland of Lewiston, says the enemy's operations have been about 75 to 100 miles in the rear of General Howard. The movements and maneuvering of the latter are too slow, and Joseph is smart enough to take advantage of them and flank him all the time. The general impression here is that the hundred Flathead Indians that General Howard had reports of, as going to join Joseph, were Kama reservation Indians.

The Governor of Montana says the Flatheads are going east on their annual Buffalo hunt towards the Yellowstone.

THE MESSILLA VALLEY NEWS is a new paper, the third number of which has reached us. It is published at Messila, New Mexico, contains eight pages, is neatly printed, well edited, and full of enterprise. John S. Crouch is business manager, and A. Fountain, John S. Crouch and Thomas Casad editors. It is rare for New Mexico to get up a paper so respectable.

A VACATION TRIP.

PRESCOTT, July 11, 1877.

EDITOR MINER.—Finding by practical experience that the most industrious can become tired of work, I determined after four years of incessant labor, to break the monotony of the dingy workshop and take an airing in the country. So having procured a horse I was off at about 2 o'clock on the 11th instant, and dashing out of town was very soon brought up by a light sprinkle of rain at the beautiful farm of the Miller Bros., where I sheltered a short time. The rain over I proceeded on my way, viewing with much delight the green waving corn on the farms of the Miller Bros. Mr. Sanders, Mr. Simmonds and several others, and particularly the flourishing crops on that renowned farm known as the Burnett Ranch. Continuing my ride, communing sometimes with myself and sometimes with the beautiful groves of Juniper and Live Oak that skirted the way, till I came in sight of that magnificent mountain, the Prescott Peak. By jogging my horse I reached the summit of the high lands, and instead of gazing out over those fabled sandy plains of Arizona, I beheld as far as the eye could see nothing but green hills and verdant valleys, and while I was wondering if my ride would yet bring me to a desert I dropped unexpectedly on my friend S. C. Rogers and several of his light-horsed men from Prescott in camp en route from Prescott to their homes. It did not take a very pressing invitation for me to stop and partake of the hospitalities of their camp for the night. The wit and many jests that were freely exchanged, caused me to believe that I had found my coveted physician.

Morning came and we were soon traveling. A few miles brought us into Mint Valley, Wash, where a continuous chain of corn fields, from the upper to the lower end of the wash where it opens out into Williamson Valley, greeted my eyes; and if any country can show a better prospect for a good crop I have failed to see it.

At the last farm in the wash I called on the proprietor, Mr. J. B. Bridger, and was introduced to his better-half. Both were attending cheerfully to the domestic concerns of farm and house and seemed to enjoy a halo as though they were yet sweet sixteen. Notwithstanding I was informed that the credit for the freedom from weeds of those beautiful corn fields was due to the industry and manipulations of his three step sons, a short distance from the hotel of Mr. Bridger, at the bar of which Mr. Koffman does the agreeable. Then a short call at the beautiful and well-arranged store of Daves & Goldman and we were off over the tablelands, upon which were grazing several hundred head of sheep, which I was told belonged to Mr. Marlow, who furnishes such beautiful mutton for our tables in town, and could not resist the temptation to take a short and juicy, for the grazing appeared to be inexhaustible.

A little further on the plains were dotted far away with sleek fat horses, the property of our enterprising friend, Jerry Sullivan. Passing over and up a long incline and through a thick growth of timber, we came at last to Charming Dale, where Mr. Rogers' beautiful farm, upon which the taking of showing us around. In this little valley, which is rightly named, are but two farms, that of Mr. Rogers and that of Peter Marx. Mr. Rogers is not cropping all of his place this year, but his garden is extensive and hard to beat. He has a large crop of potatoes which look well. Mr. Marx has the finest crop of potatoes that I saw on my whole trip.

The next day surrendering myself to the guidance of Mr. Rogers we were off on horse-back, and I knew not for where. We called first on Messrs. Young and Mulholland, who are running the Dan O'Leary farm on which they have an excellent crop of corn and potatoes. Next came Mr. Seelye, on Mr. Seelye's farm, and who also has a good crop. Then Mr. Dowd's, with a fine crop. All the crops along this creek seem to stand the want of rain surprisingly, as there has been no since the spring rains ceased. Our next call was on Mr. Seelye, who, unfortunately, we found prostrate on a bed of sickness. His case was considered by some as critical, yet great hopes were entertained that the skill of Dr. Lincoln would set him right.

Next to the school house, and an introduction to the skillful and patient teacher, Miss Tucker. A short stay and again on the road, passing a grave on the roadside, where I was told, were the remains of Milton Hadley, a man whom Arizona's early settlers were glad to respect, but was slain by the wily Indians and buried by his friends.

Then over a range of low hills to the farm of John Geaver and Isaac Goodman, on a small stream called Turkey Creek, a tributary of Walnut Creek. Here the crops corn and potatoes look well, but are just commencing to suffer for the want of rain. Then to Mr. Hall's on Apache, another tributary of Walnut Creek, a beautiful little farm, flourishing crops. Then back to Walnut Creek and turning up the creek first came to the farm of Mr. Ralph, upon which this year crops have nearly failed. A call on Mr. Wilkes, on the farm of Mr. Epperly, whose crops look well. Then to the extensive garden of Mr. Seelye, manipulated by Michael Crahan, several acres of flourishing vegetables, with an abundance of water for irrigation. Passing next to the house of Mrs. Harris I noticed thirty or forty fat calves in a corral by the roadside, and as we rode along up the creek hundreds of head of cattle were either feeding on the luxuriant grasses or resting beneath the shade of the trees that studded the hillside far up to the top of the Aztec range of mountains.

On arriving at the summit we rested for a moment, and then descended to the lower settlement. Around this spring are being made some very fine and permanent improvements. Mr. Schultz is erecting buildings for dairying, while Mr. T. B. Carter has, up to the roof, a fine, hewed log building, for a residence, 24x26 feet. In sight of this spring were vast numbers of dairy cows that were fed at the King's creek. I consider myself very fortunate in having such a guide, for he seemed to know every creek and turn of the different trails, and every road and every tree. He knew every body, and to whom every cow belonged by its brand.

After leaving the spring a few hundred yards, around a point of rocks, a beautiful little farm and the residence of T. B. Carter lay in view; here we met with a hospitable reception, refreshed ourselves with a fine supper prepared by his estimable lady. With sweet repose for the night and the dawning of another day we were again ready for a ride. It was proposed that we should take a hunt; so adding Mr. Carter to our number, the trio set out in a westerly direction over the mountains, the altitude of which was so great that our guide pointed out Mt. Hope, Cross Mountain and many other landmarks in the distance towards the Colorado river; but I enquired, "Where is the desert?" and he said it was on the other side of the river. The practiced eyes of my comrades soon espied many a venison on foot, and at a juncture I manned the horses while they adventurously approached the game. They both having the name of sharpshooters, I doubted not the result, but with them it was a draw-game, and the deer carried off the venison. Fifty deer at least were seen during the day, and several shots were made with the same result. But we went hunting, and we caught the lower end of Camp Wood Valley, where more fine stock presented themselves to our view. Posing up the valley, we took a good view of the farms of George Connell, Mr. McFarland, and Mr. Kite, which gentlemen all met us with friendly feelings, and pressed us hard to stop longer with them, but our engagement to dine with Mrs. Carter prevented us from doing so. Mr. Carter, however, graciously guessed our luck and provided a dinner of chickens in place of venison. A short rest after dinner and we bade the family a good-bye and made our way back to Charming Dale, choosing to ride slowly by night to avoid the heat of the day.

Not yet satisfied to return home without visiting the noted Cienega farm, four miles north of Charming Dale, we took one more day for that, and found Messrs. Lawell and Mehrens at their little Paradise in the mountains. A gushing spring affords abundance of water to irrigate thirty acres of ground, which was growing under the burden of crops it was made to bear. Scarcely a spot of earth was to be seen, closely as it was covered with a luxuriant growth of potatoes, cabbage and corn. These gentlemen have 200 head of cows, and a splendid range for them. Here I met by a chance with a gentleman from my own town in England, which by the way was a happy meeting, and alone paid me for visiting the Cienega.

Thus ended my outside trip, and it only remained to get back to Prescott and to work. So, now my friends will find me at home again, and in all probability to make the anvil ring for another four years. J. H.

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NEWS FROM GENERAL HOWARD.

It has been rumored for several days that the troops under General Howard had engaged the hostiles belonging to Joseph's command and gained a victory over them. We give our readers the General's own account of the battle which strikes us as not being such a victory after all.

Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Camp Williams, Left Bank of the South Fork of Clearwater, near the Mouth of Cottonwood, Idaho Territory, July 12th, via Walla Walla, July 14.—By making a forced march I struck the enemy at 1 P. M. yesterday, about 300 strong, in a deep canyon, near the mouth of the Cottonwood, on the south fork of Clearwater. Opened fire at once with a Indian, and succeeded in starting the Indians from their position. Passing around the canyon for a mile and a half, I began the battle in good earnest, and dismounting, formed in the ravines and behind rock barricades, well prepared. For seven hours every charge we made gained on them; still, at night, our position was not a very good one, as the enemy lay contiguous to our communications and I was short of food. This morning, by a determined effort, we regained our spring of water from some sharpshooters. This afternoon I gave our lines to the care of Captain Perry, commanding the cavalry, and Captain Miles' battalion of infantry, and drew out Captain Miller's battalion of artillery, acting as infantry. Just as we were ready to recommence offensive work, Captain Jackson, of the Indian train, appeared in sight beyond the Indian position. Miller pushed out in skirmish order, met the train and evicted it in successfully. They had hardly formed a junction with us when the artillery battalion, already beyond the enemy's flank, made a rapid movement, taking the Gatling guns and the howitzer along. The Indians made one desperate effort to flank Miller, but failed, and then gave way. Everything was then pushed in pursuit. We shelled them rapidly from the high bluffs as they escaped from the left bank of the river, and followed them as they escaped in every direction as far as the river, and are now across and going into camp at 7:30 P. M. The losses of the Indians appear to be 12 killed and quite a large number wounded. We have Captain Bancroft, Lieutenant Williams and 11 other men killed, and 24 wounded. Their camps were abandoned in great haste, leaving much plunder. The Indians fought as well as any troops I ever saw, and so did ours, not a man failing in his duty. I now believe that I am in fine condition, just as soon as Gordon appears from Boise, to make thorough work with these Indians. They are making for the Snake country, and I am for a concentration at Mount Idaho. No troops have ever done harder or more rapid campaigning or better fighting than these.

LETTER FROM MAIL AGENT MCKUSICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 12, 1877.

EDITOR MINER.—My attention has been called to several communications and articles in the Arizona papers complaining of the poor and insufficient mail accommodations provided for that Territory, and its rapidly increasing population; and attributing the same to the inefficiency and neglect of Special Agents of the Post-Office Department for this Division. That you have not been entirely neglected either by the P. O. Department or its Agents in this Division will appear from the following statement: Soon after receiving my appointment to this Division, I was directed to Arizona. I observed the route which was in that direction, and set myself to work to see what could be done to improve your mail facilities. To this end, I received the kind and hearty co-operation of Special Agent E. L. Alexander, whose long experience in the service and knowledge of your Territory from personal observation, made his assistance most valuable in making the route more comfortable. Accordingly, on March 31st, I wrote the Second Agent, Master General, recommending increased accommodations for the interior of Mohave county, via Greenwood, McCrackin mine, etc. Soon after I received information from that office that such a route had been established. Since then this route has been advertised, the contract for carrying the mail let, and service will commence the 1st of September. Quite a number of new routes, as you are aware, have been established which have not been let, but probably will be as soon as the Department shall become satisfied that the population and business interests demand it.

We are desirous of doing our whole duty for the accommodation of the people of your Territory, and we would respectfully suggest that they furnish us with correct and reliable information, by petitions, of mail accommodations needed, of the population of towns and settlements, of distances and roads, and we assure you we will do all in our power to assist you in securing all necessary and necessary mail facilities. Yours, respectfully,

H. J. MCKUSICK, Supt. R. M. S.

The owners of the Denver & Santa Fe Railroad have started a town forty miles south of Fort Garland, and intend extending their line immediately to that point, in fact, it is their intention to complete the road to Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, within the next eight months which place is only 400 miles from Prescott.

John Chinaman has had to taste the share of the Idaho war. Thirty of these Celestial explorers were recently taken in by Captain Joseph and killed by way of variety, and just to keep their hands fresh in the work of murder. Wonder what they did with John's queue?

Arizona wool is now worth in Boston from 32 to 40 cents per lb.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Departure of Troops from San Francisco.—Volunteers Authorized in Arizona and Washington Territories.—The Situation regarded as Serious by the Administration.

Recruiting for the Army, under the orders recently received, is reported to be going on encouragingly, and the men are of a good class. About forty that have enlisted will be entered on the roll of companies that are now far below the standard strength. Four companies in this city yesterday embarked on the steamer Elder, and left with her last evening for the Columbia River. From that point they will make their way to the front to reinforce General Howard. A number of the soldiers have seen service on the Plains with Custer, and in the Modoc War.

ATTENTION TO ENROLL VOLUNTEERS. Washington, July 12.—General McDowell has been authorized to call for two hundred volunteers in Arizona and Washington Territories, and to increase the number to five hundred, if necessary.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES REGARDED AS SERIOUS. New York, July 13.—The Tribune's Washington special says: "The Administration looks upon the trouble in the Northwest as constituting just now the most serious question with which it has to deal. The latest reports from the seat of war prove what was before known, that the military force now on the Pacific Coast is altogether inadequate for the prompt suppression of the present trouble. To reinforce the troops with regulars would involve the transportation of men and material of war across the continent, and before relief would reach the Pacific Coast it might be too late for it to be of any assistance. If matters continue to look as serious as at present, it is not improbable that the President may call upon the States to furnish militia for the suppression of the war."—Post.

The United States Government has refused to recognize the Diaz administration in Mexico until such time as the promised reparation has been made for the numerous invasions by Mexican bandits.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE MINER.

Los Angeles, July 19.—At Anaheim on Monday afternoon Mr. Cahill shot Thos. S. Haggerty, killing him instantly. Yuma, July 20.—Yesterday was the nineteenth day the thermometer indicated an average of over 110°. Last night a heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain occurred.

San Francisco, July 19.—The following has been received by Gen. McDowell: Am not aware of the issue of the report to which you refer, but I infer they are those referred to on Gen. Howard and Capt. Perry. Investigated them and find them false. Statement in the local papers of the affair at Cottonwood that 12 soldiers were surrounded by Indians and the troops refused to go to their relief for an hour and a half is false. The troops, 113 in all, were outnumbered and attacked by Indians. The less detachment instantly sent a mile away to the rescue of the men, which was accomplished in twenty minutes. Accounts published originated with one O. Moore, of Lewiston, who was at Cottonwood at the time, but who, although armed, remained encamped in a little fortification there instead of going with the soldiers. Other accounts given with others in this statement of facts. Signed, Keller, A. D. C. Howard has sent the following reply to Joseph's message offering to surrender to Howard: Camp Clearwater, July 15.—Joseph may make complete surrender to-morrow morning. My troops will meet him at the ferry. He and his people will be treated with justice. Their conduct to be completely investigated by a court composed of nine of my army, selected by myself.

Later.—A dispatch says that Joseph's movements subsequent to his proposition to surrender have convinced Howard that the proposition was merely a ruse to gain time for the escape of his force. Sacramento, July 19.—Over 3,400 feet of the central Pacific Railroad snow-sheds have burned in the past few days—one fire near Emigrant Gap, and another east of Clear, destroying shedding, two locomotives and a passenger car.

Portland, Oregon, July 19.—Howard sent the following dispatch this afternoon: Camp McCheth, Kanina, July 15.—Joseph has promised to break away from White Bird and give himself up. The indications are that the Indians have little ammunition and food. They have sustained heavy losses in their hurried crossing the river. I shall pursue them a little further with vigor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOBLE WHISKEY, PUT UP IN Centennial or Noble Flasks, For Sale by E. GANZ.

Notice. TO THE DEBTORS OF BARNARD & CO

As you did not respond by the 10th of July, your accounts have been placed in the hands of C. F. Cate, J. P. for collection. Settle and save costs. Prescott, July 19, 1877. BARNARD & RARICK, dno

Strayed or Stolen. One bay horse about 15 hands high, about ten years old, with a little white on both hind legs, also a small white streak on end of the nose, short and green mane, branded 00 on shoulder. Also one brown mare about 14 h's high, and about seven years old, in good condition and carries her head low, no brands. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery, or information leading to the recovery of either animal. F. BLANCHARD, Prescott, feed yard, July 19, 1877.

BOCA BEER, IMPORTED ALE & PORTER. BEST BRANDS OF WINES, BRANDIES AND WHISKIES, In Large or Small Quantities, To be had at E. GANZ.

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Arizona wool is now worth in Boston from 32 to 40 cents per lb.

John Chinaman has had to taste the share of the Idaho war. Thirty of these Celestial explorers were recently taken in by Captain Joseph and killed by way of variety, and just to keep their hands fresh in the work of murder. Wonder what they did with John's queue?

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Having purchased the interest of Lane & Dagglery in the City Meat Market, I take this method, through the columns of the Daily Miner, of notifying the people of Prescott that "Yankee Club" will be sold by the owners of the old firm, and sold new ones, guaranteeing to furnish them the best.

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